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who stay at home as well as to those who visit Athens.

Her text is naturally the well-known description of primitive Athens by Thucydides (2. 15), on the interpretation of which hinges so much that is of importance for the topography of the city. The central purpose of the book demands that an attempt be made finally to clear away from this passage the smoke of the long and fierce battle that has been waged over it. Miss Harrison brings to bear upon its interpretation all the evidence that archaeology and her own specialty, mythology, have to offer upon the subject. The clear analysis of the problems involved, the lucid presentation of the results of recent excavations and their significance for the solution of these problems, and the simple and vigorous language make the book not only exceedingly valuable, but very interesting and readable as well. It must be admitted, however, that the writer's enthusiasm sometimes leads her to regard a well-established probability as an undeniable certainty, and final judgment in some of these problems must be suspended in the hope that they may be definitely settled by the excavations to be made in the agora.

The arrangement of the book follows strictly the account of Thucydides. Chapter 1, on the character and limits of the ancient city, deals especially with the Pelargikon (or Pelasgikon); chapter 2, on the sanctuaries in the citadel, deals with Erechtheus, the old Erechtheion (and incidentally with Dörpfeld's Original Plan of the Erechtheion), Kekrops, the Acropolis Maidens, and the rival cults of Poseidon and Athena; chapter 3, on the sanctuaries outside the citadel, is chiefly devoted to the Pythion and the sanctuary of Dionysus-in-the-Marshes; chapter 4 is almost exclusively concerned with the fountain Kallirrhoe-Enneakrounos of controversial fame. The concluding chapter is a "study of the genesis of errors", which gives a clear analysis of the conflicting evidence in the old Enneakrounos controversy. In the first place, "the lie of the modern town" has prevented scholars from realizing that a part at least of the ancient agora must have lain in the valley between the Pnyx, Areopagus and Acropolis. Secondly, the Thucydides passage, *καὶ τὰ ἔξω* (sc. *τὰ ἐπὶ τὸν ἄλμα*) *πρὸς τοῦτο τὸ μέρος τῆς πόλεως μάλλον ἰδρύνται* is interpreted by Dörpfeld's opponents as fixing the outside sanctuaries in this part of the city (i. e. in the part south of the Acropolis just mentioned), whereas Dörpfeld and Miss Harrison interpret "near" or "towards this part (i. e. the Acropolis *plus* the Pelargikon, which is mostly to the south) of the city more than elsewhere", which allows the sanctuaries in question, i. e. the Olympion, the Pythion, the sanctuary of Ge, and that of Dionysus-in-the-Marshes, to be placed on *any* side of this nucleus of the city, so long as they are placed *near*. Though this interpretation of the text is perhaps not so obvious as the former, it is

certainly equally justifiable and has the great advantage of agreeing with the other evidence we have upon the subject. It allows the Kallirrhoe-Enneakrounos, the sanctuaries mentioned by Thucydides and the earliest agora to be placed *near* the entrance to the Acropolis, where they naturally belong, and disposes of the troublesome "Enneakrounos Episode" in Pausanias, 1.8.6-1.14.5. A third source of error is explained by the shifting of a considerable part of the population of Melite (west of the Acropolis) to Diomeia (to the south-east); cf. Plutarch De Exil. 6. This would account for the curious duplication of sanctuaries, such as the Olympieion and the Pythion. Most of the evidence tending to identify the Enneakrounos with the Kallirrhoe of the Ilissus valley is satisfactorily disposed of as unreliable and resulting from a confusion of the two Kallirrhoës.

It may be noted here that Professor Judeich, the author of the latest and best complete work on Ancient Athens (Topographie von Athen, in Müller's Handbuch, 1905), while differing with Dörpfeld on the interpretation of the Thucydides passage, accepts his views as to the location of the Enneakrounos and of the Dionysion-in-the-Marshes.

The value of Miss Harrison's book is greatly enhanced by the fifty well chosen illustrations, including many valuable maps and plans, a good bibliography and an index. Typographical errors are remarkably few.

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Decimus Junius Brutus: A Historical Study. By Bernard Camillus Bondurant. Chicago: The Chicago University Press (1907). Pp. 113.

This work, a doctorate dissertation prepared in the University of Chicago, treats of the ancestry, the career, and the character of "the most considerable figure" in the conspiracy against Caesar. While making use of modern authorities, the author has examined the sources with commendable diligence and has arrived at his own conclusions. Necessarily the chief interest attaches to the part taken in the conspiracy by the hero of the story. The leading facts are that Decimus had served Caesar faithfully through the Gallic and Civil Wars; but in spite of the great benefits and honors received from his commander, he misused the confidence of the latter to bring about his assassination. The author does not undertake to justify that conduct by modern ethical conceptions, but attempts rather to present it "in the light in which he himself viewed it". This one-sided purpose naturally makes the author a partisan. The historian must take a broader view of the situation. In every great political conflict something can be said in favor of both parties. The Senate would have been right in opposing Caesar, but nothing can justify cowardice and treachery

even according to Roman standards. Decimus and his fellows had a part in the servility of the Senate in so far as they did not speak against it.

There are some errors of typography. On p. 15 'Shuckburgh' lacks the final *h*; on the following page 'tribunizische' is misspelled; on p. 42 *προχειρισαντο* has lost its augment. The language is often faulty. On p. 36 the author's interpretation of Dio Cassius wrongly places Antonius among the conspirators against Caesar; on page 42 "some" is awkwardly used instead of "all". "Effected his death" (p. 6) is a convenient euphemism for murdered. A few misstatements have been noticed. Lange, vol. 3, was published in 1876, not 1879 (p. 15). Caesar was not censor (p. 44), but exercised the censorial power as *praeфекtus morum* (cf. Druman-Gröbe, *Gesch. Roms*, 3. 595). That with Caesar the title *imperator* was a cognomen, not a praenomen, is proved by CIL. ix. 2563. The word *προχειρισαντο* in Dio Cass. 43, 45, 1 (p. 42, n. 42) applies merely to the grant of the right to the consulship and not to a group of honors. There is no warrant for the following statement that the "people also voted that Caesar alone should . . . have soldiers"; in fact it is in most cases impossible to determine what *senatus consulta* in favor of Caesar were ratified by the comitia. The paragraph (p. 50) relating to the precedents for the killing of Caesar contains various misconceptions. Notwithstanding such defects the material collected will doubtless be useful to those who are interested in the details of the subject treated.

G. W. BOTSFORD

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Griechische Bildwerker. By Max Sauerlandt. Düsseldorf and Leipzig: K. R. Langewiese (2nd edition, 1907). Pp. XV+117+X. In flexible covers, 1.80 Mk.

The brief introduction to this book discusses the Greek artistic temperament and certain characteristics of Greek art. Then follow 140 photographic reproductions of important specimens of Greek art, some 50 of which are full-page cuts. About 20 of the illustrations are based on coins; the remainder represent for the most part statues or single figures or groups from pediments, etc., such as the pedimental group from Aegina now in the Glyptothek at Munich, or the groups from the pediments and the frieze of the Parthenon. A few vases and lecythi are also figured. Copies are carefully distinguished from originals; the word "Marmor-kopie" beneath a figure indicates that the original was in bronze; "Kopie" indicates that the copy is in the same material as was the original. The figures are arranged in the main in chronological sequence. Beneath each figure is given the date, actual or approximate, of the piece of sculpture represented by the cut; in the case of figures that are

copies the date of the original is given, not that of the copy.

I need not enumerate the figures given. It is enough to say that the more important specimens of Greek sculpture are well represented, and that the photographic reproductions are distinctly good. The charioteer of Delphi is given; one misses, however, the fine bronze statue of a youth found at Anticythera, and now in the great museum at Athens. A sort of appendix gives an *Inhaltsverzeichnis*. In this the figures are all listed and a good account is given of each.

Both by reason of its intrinsic excellence and its uncommonly small cost this book ought to receive a hearty welcome. Every pupil in school or college who is studying Greek might well be required to possess a copy. Nor would the possession of a copy hurt a student of Latin.

C. K.

### CORRESPONDENCE

Under the auspices of the Summer Session of the University of California there was held at Berkeley last summer a conference for the purpose of discussing how there might be developed in the communities and schools of the Pacific Coast a more genuine and widespread interest in the Greek language and literature. It was thought that by reforming the methods and enlarging the scope of the teaching of Greek, increasing the attractiveness and the efficiency of the subject, and by uniting the now scattered forces for concerted action, it might be possible to emphasize anew the importance not only of the intellectual but also of the aesthetic aspects of Hellenism as elements of education and culture.

The attendance was large and the sessions were enthusiastic. Before adjournment we voted to organize a Classical Association of Northern California. Temporary officers were elected as follows: Jas. T. Allen, President; M. C. James, Principal of the Berkeley High School, Vice-President; W. H. Graves, Oakland H. S., Secretary-Treasurer. We plan to meet to form a permanent organization next December at San José, when the Teachers' Institute is held there. We are hoping thus to do something to revive an interest in classical study. There has been a Classical Conference of Southern California for several years.

Your readers may be interested in the Homer Club which I am conducting. It is limited to twelve students who have completed my course in Homer (*Iliad* xiii-xxiv) for Freshmen. The students come to my house one evening a week and read, each in turn, for an hour or an hour and a half (7:30 to 9) at sight from the *Odyssey*. Each one reads first the Greek and then translates, while the others hold themselves in readiness to help him over any diffi-